

The Times-Dispatch

DAILY—WEEKLY—SUNDAY

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HOW TO CALL TIMES-DISPATCH.
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TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1907.

No education is complete that does not teach how to live contentedly and to economize nerve energy.—Mary Roberts Smith.

A Warning to Voters.

Attorney-General Anderson has made public the following statement:

"Any male citizen of the State who on or before the fifth day of May, 1907, shall have paid his State poll-tax for the year 1906, for the year 1905 and for the year 1904, or for such of said years as he may have been assessable with such taxes, and who is otherwise qualified by residence, etc., will be entitled to vote in the general election to be held on Tuesday, the 4th of November, 1907; and unless he be a veteran of the Civil War, he must have paid all of such by or before the 5th day of May, 1907."

Citizens who are not qualified to vote in the fall elections will not be qualified to vote in the primary. Delinquents who fail to pay their poll-taxes on or before May 5th cannot vote either in the primary or in the regular election.

The Attorney-General has recently called attention to another matter in this connection, which is of vital importance to voters. After quoting the act of March 10, 1904, providing for the posting of lists of voters who have paid their poll-taxes, he says that the law unquestionably requires each treasurer to make up one complete list, at least five months before each regular election, of all voters who have paid their capitation taxes payable by them three years next preceding that in which the election is held. The requirements of the law will not be satisfied if the treasurer shall make up three separate and distinct lists, one for each of the three preceding years. Any person whose name shall be omitted from such certified list may, after five days' written notice to the treasurer, apply to the Circuit Court of his county, or to the Corporation Court of his city, or to the judge in vacation, to have his name entered thereon, within thirty days after the list has been posted.

Any voter not exempt from the payment of the capitation tax as a prerequisite to the right to vote, whose name may be omitted from the list, can only supply such omission by applying to the court. If a citizen fails to avail himself of this remedy he will thereby be deprived of the right to vote at the election held after such lists are made up, filed and posted. He may have paid his poll-taxes, and may exhibit his tax receipts at the polls, but if his name does not appear on the list, the judges cannot allow him to vote.

The only exception is that in any case where a voter is transferred from one city or county to another he may vote on the certificate of the treasurer of the county or city from which he was transferred that all his poll-taxes have been paid according to law.

This is a timely notice to clerks, treasurers, sheriffs and sergeants, and especially to voters. If the officers named fail to discharge their duties as outlined in the act cited they will subject themselves to a fine of not less than \$50. Citizens who fail to comply will lose their vote. Every voter should see to it not only that his taxes are paid, but that his name is on the list.

Don't neglect your duty and then complain of the judges of election. It will do no good to produce your tax receipts and make threats. If your name is not on the list, you cannot vote. That's the law.

Bucket-Shops.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

A trader in a bucket-shop does not lose his trade by an adverse market, as in horse-racing and card-playing. He can continue to hold by remarking or call for the stock and pay for it. "Gambling" does not admit of such a resource.

The bucket-shop can place its risks on the exchange when danger threatens its capital, and often does so. The only difference between exchange and bucket-shop trades is one of responsibility. The morality of the trades is the same, as it is the opinion, or no opinion, of the course of the market that makes a trade on the exchange or in a bucket-shop morally right or a gamble. Where there is no judgment everything is a gamble.

We have to take risks each moment of life in all that we eat, drink and do. We are made gamblers by circumstances—unfortunately so. The horse-racer taking a less income form of chance than the laborer or capitalist. I write this, not to convert you to

my theory, but only to show the "other side" of the matter.

W. A. KIRKHAM.

Petersburg, Va.
Of course, the bucket-shop is compelled to make delivery of stock alleged to have been purchased, when the purchaser comes forward with the cash and demands his stock. Failure to deliver would be a total confession on the part of the bucket-shop. But how often is such demand made? Our correspondent knows that speculators who deal with bucket-shops do not purchase for delivery, because the vast majority of them are without the means to do so. They trade on a slender margin, and the cash which they deposit is a wager. If the quotations go against them, the margin is wiped out and the transaction is ended. Bucket-shop operations are wagers on the fluctuations of prices. There is no "other side" to it. It is gambling pure and simple, and should be prohibited by law.

Mr. Watterson's Prophecy.

We have never regarded Editor Watterson, of the Louisville Courier-Journal as a reliable political prophet, but his prediction that Governor Hughes, of New York, will receive the Republican nomination for the presidency is at least interesting. He brushes all the other candidates away in this Wattersonian fashion:

"Every delegation in the national convention will have its price; every delegate has his tag. Factionalism will rise high, but it is likely to run straight. Taft! Why not Roosevelt himself? Fairbanks! Why not Harriman? Foraker! Why, anybody can beat Foraker. Uncle Joe Cannon? Good enough, but too old. Knox! Fiddle-de-dee! Crane? A little shadowy. Root? Too bad, we don't. And so along the gamut of likes and dislikes, preferences and aversions, a very tough alley, where the most are set up only to be knocked down."

Send for this one, and send for the other, and send for them all. And having scented all the rest, Hughes is bound to win. It is a simple process of elimination, and according to the colonel's logic, Mr. Hughes is the logical candidate.

But what of Mr. Roosevelt? Can he be eliminated with a "scat"? Colonel Watterson knows, as everybody else knows, that Mr. Roosevelt may have the nomination if he wants it—that it will be forced upon him, unless he rejects it. Will he do it? Is he another Caesar, so lacking in "ambition" that he will thrice refuse a crown?

If so, Colonel Watterson's dark horse may have a good chance to win the race, for while Mr. Roosevelt has the nomination in his own grasp, it is by no means certain that, having declined it, he can pass it on to his second choice.

Alms-houses and Jails.

The trouble in the Manchester Alms-house emphasizes the need of a State Board of Charities. There is abundant reason to believe that the jails and alms-houses of the State are in need of reform and constant supervision. A distinguished citizen of Virginia says that he recently had occasion to visit the jail of his county, and found a condition that amazed him. Men and women were huddled together in the same room; a murderer and a boy were confined in the same cage, and the unsanitary condition of the jail was too horrible and offensive to be described in the public print. He appealed to the judge, and necessary reforms were made, but heaven only knows how long the disgraceful condition had existed, or how long it would have continued if it had not been discovered by the chance inspection of an outsider.

Let us have a competent board, whose business will be to make regular inspections and report to the authorities. The only cost to the State would be the traveling expenses of the board, and the benefit would be incalculable.

The Houston Plan.

The Houston Post, which we like, says that the Texas plan of municipal government has been tested in that city and is no longer an experiment. "It is a demonstrated success," says our contemporary, "and is worth its weight in gold. It is true that opposition will be encountered when an attempt is made to supplant the old plan with a sensible, money-saving, labor-saving, graceful system, such as we have in Houston, but experience proves that opposition cannot survive against common sense and economy."

"The system is strong in the respect that a dollar's worth of material or labor is obtained for every dollar expended; that no money is wasted on sinecures or needlessly expended; that ward politics, the mother of municipal corruption, is entirely eliminated."

"The commission is composed of a Mayor and four Aldermen, elected by all the people of the city. All other offices are filled by appointment, and each appointee is held to a strict performance of his duty."

"The Houston system will redeem any city that adopts it from the curse of spoils politics, graft, extravagance, bankruptcy and waste. It will save thousands of dollars to the tax-payers, and guarantee good, efficient, business government."

We earnestly commend this statement of fact to the tax-payers of Richmond, and especially to the Council. Why not investigate the Houston plan? Why not investigate it at once? If it is what the Post claims for it, the sooner we get hold of it and put it into operation in Richmond, the better it will be for the city and its inhabitants.

The Staunton Dispatch in speaking of the rate decision by the Corporation Commission says:

"The people of his own city and county will be happy to congratulate their fellow-citizen, the Hon. A. C. Braxton, who has conducted these two cases to a successful issue before the commission, and has most successfully

the ablest men in the country whom the railroads had in their service."

Mr. Braxton conducted these cases with signal ability and has added to his fame.

Of a remark by Congressman Waldo, Shipbuilder Cramp observes: "It is an infernal lie." Nowadays, it's a very insignificant citizen who isn't busy forming his own Annals society.

The strike of the Cuban clearmakers has had no visible effect on the output of the pure Havana brand. Nor will it have so long as Connecticut lives and thrives.

Lieutenant Liu Sung Chwang, Colonel Ti Ting Hsin, Major Wang Yu and Captain Wang Yen Pin are on their way to the exposition. Have your laundry ready.

If, through some misunderstanding at the grounds, the inside Inn had been left outside, would the Inn-side have been the outside of the inside?

The news that Castro intends to retire is generally discredited, owing to the fact that the Signor is known not to have that sort of disposition.

Now let Messrs. Roosevelt and Bryan recapture the little civility by launching a boom for Colonel John Temple Graves.

Ex-Senator Marlon Butler announces that he, too, has glimpsed a conspiracy. These interesting creatures promise to be the sea-serpents of modern fabliau.

A government bulletin calls attention to the marked scarcity of timber. The timber referred to is not, though it might have been, presidential.

Walter Wellman is taking along a lot of Siberian dogs for transportation purposes. Later they may also come in handy, gastronomically.

Referendum and Initiative.

The New York Sun publishes an instructive article on the referendum and initiative in Switzerland. It says that the institution grew up first because none of the separate communities that originally made up the federation was large enough by itself to need a representative system; and, secondly, because the cantons differed materially from one another as regards the method of internal government, a narrow oligarchy, for example, ruling at Bern, while the three Forest Cantons were pure democracies, wherein laws were made by an assembly of all the citizens. Under the circumstances the referendum was invented or borrowed for the purpose of securing equal home rule and averting encroachments on the part of the Federal Diet. The delegates of the cantons to the Diet were said to be commissioned ad referendum; that is to say, they were not empowered to agree to a final settlement of matters of importance, but were simply directed to hear what was proposed and report. The old referendum, therefore, which did not disappear until after the outbreak of the French Revolution, simply asserted the right of members of the Confederation to reserve questions for their own determination.

The modern institution, says the Sun, is different in form and effects. It is based on abstract theories of popular right derived mainly from the teachings of Rousseau, who had a strong aversion to representative government, and insisted that the English, with all their boasted freedom, were not really free, because they enjoyed liberty only at the moment of choosing a Parliament, which, once chosen, became an absolute ruler until the next election.

In the Swiss Confederation the referendum is obligatory for all amendments to the Constitution. These must be voted for by a majority of the popular vote, but also the assent of a majority of the cantons. Direct popular voting upon laws made its first appearance in Switzerland under the name of the veto, instituted in the canton of St. Gall in 1831. This veto was a process by which the people could refuse their consent to a law passed by the cantonal legislature. The main difference between such a veto and the existing referendum applicable in cantons to laws is that in the latter case the fate of a law is determined by the majority of the votes actually cast, while in the veto a law was rejected only in case a majority of all the registered voters should have been recorded in the negative. At the present time, of the cantons except Fribourg the veto has been replaced by a referendum of some kind for ordinary cantonal laws, about half having the obligatory and about half the optional referendum requirement. All cantonal laws shall be submitted to the popular vote of the canton without the need of any petition. Under the facultative or optional form a given cantonal law may be submitted to popular vote if a certain number of citizens petition for it.

If now we turn from the cantons to the Confederation, we find, as we have said, that the referendum is obligatory for all amendments to the Federal Constitution. It exists also in an optional form, for on the demand of 30,000 citizens or eight cantons all laws and all resolutions that have a general application must be submitted to the popular vote, and in order to give time for presenting a petition for a referendum the laws to which it is applicable do not go into effect until ninety days after they have been passed by the Assembly.

The referendum, of course, in either of its forms has a purely negative effect. The Swiss felt that the Legislature ought not to have the exclusive right of original legislation, and they accordingly invented the "initiative," which must not be confused with the familiar right of petition. It is a device by which a certain number of citizens can propose a law and require a popular vote upon it. In spite of the refusal of the Legislature to adopt their views, a petition is merely a suggestion made to the Legislature, which may act upon it or not as it sees fit, but the initiative takes effect without regard to the opinion of the Legislature.

The Constitution of 1848 and the revision of 1874 permitted the initiative only for constitutional amendments. Even after the revision of 1891, it still remained impossible, so far as the Confederation is concerned, to apply the initiative to ordinary laws, but it can be used to make changes of any kind in the Constitution on the demand of 50,000 voters. The amendment desired by 50,000 voters may either be expressed in general terms or presented in a complete and final form. When the proposal is couched in general terms the Legislature may, if it favors it, proceed to draw up the desired amendment; if not favorable, the question must first be submitted to the people whether the desired amendment shall be made, and in case the people vote in the affirmative, the Legislature is then obligated to carry out their intentions. They are at liberty to present their amendment, drawn up in final shape, and require that it shall be submitted directly to the people and the cantons for adoption.



Rhymes for To-Day

The Captive's Reprimand.

WHEN the captive saw that the boss's jaw
Contained a quid, o' co'se,
He stopped and cried: "Why, sink my
sister!"

Why don't you up and boss?"
And the boss turned and said: "I'm
durned
If I knowed who the deuce you wuz,
Till you got real close—Why don't I boss?
Why, blow it all, I do!"

"Aye, all this day have I boss'd away
Till my legs went stiff and sore;
And for what I ha' did, I must have one
quid
And then I'll boss' some more."

And the captive said: "Why, strike me
dead!
You draws eight pound a year!
Do ye think that's for just to chaw and
chor?"

Git to work! Send the cox'n here."
And the cox'n came to the sound of his
name,
Prepared for to get some knocks;
And the captive said: "Here, man, dod-
gast!
Why don't you go and cox?"

And the cox in gloom said: "Split my
boom,
If ever I seen that bent!
For to reprimand ME, who ha' coxed, by
go!"
Till I ruint my hands and feet!"

"Why all this May, there ain't been a
day
I ever have failed to cox:
Now to make ree-quest that you leave me
rest,
'Cause I'm sick with the chicking-pox."

And the capt said: "Hey! You don't
draw lay
For to have no chicking-pox.
I'll clap yer in the brig if you don't
uplie
Right now to the poop and cox!"

So the capt walked off, and the cox,
with a cough,
He laid him down and napt.
And the boss hid in the hold with his
quid.

And thought o'er his talk with the capt.
H. S. H.

MEERLY JOKING.

A Different Proposition.
"But didn't you say you wouldn't accept
the best man that walked the earth?" asked
the girl in the new fall hat.
"Yes," replied her chum, blushing deep-
ly.
"And yet you have accepted Percy Gil-
der?"

"Well, he doesn't have to walk the earth.
He owns an automobile."—Chicago News.

Weighted Down.
"How did they catch the thief that
robbed the railroad eating-house?"
"He was weighed down with plunder
he couldn't run."

"Money and silverware, I suppose."
"No, doughnuts."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Notice.
"The Browns have a cook—a widow—
who's perfect dandy. They're worried to
death about her."
"Is she giving notice?"
"No, taking it."—Woman's Home Com-
panion.

The First Advice.
Client: "You have an item in your bill:
'Advice.' I suppose it's a six-and-a-half-cent
thing."
Lawyer: "I know it. But don't you re-
member the impression that for once the
lawyer has taken the case for you?"

Client: "Yes."
Lawyer: "Well, my dear sir, that is ad-
vice."—Tribune.

It Was.
Little girl (who has just kissed her
father goodnight): "Oh, father, your
beard is scratchy!"
Father: "Dear me, miss, you are partic-
ularly observant. I told you you'd better
take this morning."

Little girl: "Well, then, father, it's
very tall for its age."—Punch.

His Explanation.
"Why did you charge \$149.20 for a boot-
black stand worth \$99?" a capitalist ques-
tioned.
"Because I thought there would be a kick
if I charged any more," he replied, pleas-
antly. "Anybody else you're wanting
to know to-day?"—Philadelphia Ledger.

POINTS FROM PARAGRAPHERS.

THE only significance that attaches to
the report that Englishmen are smil-
ing at our Peace Congress is that it
conveys the impression that for once they
grasped the point of a joke almost as soon
as we did.—Providence Tribune.

The White House will have a busy time
if it goes into the business of picking out
all the undesirable citizens.—Baltimore Sun.

Meanwhile it should be remembered that
city-backsards constitute one of the
brightest features of a city beautiful.
Chicago Record-Herald.

The Democratic monkey may have a
pretty thick skull, but the fallacy of the
Eastern candidate fetish has at last pene-
trated its brain-pan.—Atlanta Constitution.

The more a man sweats when he raps his
shin going to the nursery in the dark the
surer his wife is that anyway the baby will
grow up to be a Christian.—New York Press.

Apparently Morocco will not be satisfied
until it is annexed by France.—New York Herald.

Spring is here. Baiting-suit reformers
and mosquito exterminators have come to
life.—New York World.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.
Advertisements first appeared in newspa-
pers in 1652.

The first plaster cast was made by Vero-
chis in 1170.

Italy has 230 convicts to the million in-
habitants, which is the highest record.

Lord Selborne is the first British Cabinet
minister who has accepted an appointment
in the colonies.

Miss Ella Marion Young, a direct de-
scendant of Ethan Allen, the Revolutionary
hero, will be a professional guide in the
Adirondacks the coming season.

The greater part of the tube railways, the
construction of which has been undertaken
by the Underground Electric Railways of
London—about twenty-two miles in all—
are expected to be open for operation be-
fore July 1st.

People Seen in Public Places

Mr. B. C. Banks, secretary of the Vir-
ginia Mineral and Timber Exhibit Asso-
ciation, who is in charge of the building and exhibit
of the association, and who was greatly
exhausted as a result of almost constant
work for several weeks in getting ready
for the grand opening on Friday, is in
the city and is stopping at the Rich-
mond Hotel.

"It was almost necessary for me to
have a little rest," said Mr. Banks, when
seen at his hotel last night. "One who
has never been through the mud and
conception of the great amount of work
incident to getting up such a magnificent
exhibit as we are now showing to the
public at Jamestown, and I found it al-
most necessary to start away for a few
days of recuperation. I am going out to
Southwest Virginia, and when I am feel-
ing better I will return to my post. Dur-
ing my absence my assistant, Mr. D. S.
Hild, is in full charge of our exhibit,
and he is a most efficient man for this
line of work."

Mr. Banks says that his department and
the Virginia Building were practically
ready for the opening, and that they both
showed up well.

"It is going to be a great show," he
added, "and though all its details will
hardly be ready before the opening of
June, it is worth any person's while to
go and see it. The landscape scenery is
one of the most beautiful spectacles I
ever beheld, and when the grounds have
been opened to the public, the view from
the buildings are in perfect order, the
people who go will see one of the finest
expositions ever shown in this country."

Colonel William C. Waite, of Culpeper,
a prominent young business man and a
member of Governor Swanson's staff, is
in the city, and is stopping at Murphy's.

Colonel Waite is on his way home from
the opening of the exposition, where he
was able to his chief at all the brilliant
functions in which His Excellency took
official part.

He is greatly pleased with the exposi-
tion, and declares his belief that when
everything is in order it is going to be a
splendid success.

Colonel Waite is a warm supporter of
Mr. C. C. Carlin, of Alexandria, for Con-
gress in the Eighth District, and is of
opinion that he will win by a safe plu-
rality. He also believes that Judge W. T.
Jefferson of Culpeper will be the only
winner for the State Senate in the Fif-
teenth District, to succeed Colonel George
S. Shackelford, of Orange.

Hon. Sidney J. Dudley, of Hampton,
former judge of the County Court of
Elizabeth City county, was in the city
yesterday.

Hon. William McAllister, of Bath, is in
the city, and is at Murphy's. Captain
McAllister will be a candidate for the
Democratic nomination for State Senator
from the district composed of the coun-
ties of Craig, Botetourt, Alleghany and
Bath.

Hon. W. A. Rheinhardt, of Alleghany,
and Captain Phil Brown, of Botetourt,
will likewise run, they have all rep-
resented their respective counties in former
Legislatures. Captain McAllister is a
lawyer, Captain Brown is proprietor of
Blue Ridge Springs and Mr. Rheinhardt is
a contractor. The date of the primary
has not yet been fixed.

Mr. W. S. Diggs, manager of the Amer-
ican Surety company of New York, in
the city of Cincinnati, is here on his
way to the Jamestown Exposition.

Mr. Diggs is a relative of Mr. Isaac
Diggs, of this city. He is stopping at
the Richmond Hotel, and will take in the
sights of this city to-day.

Judge George J. Hundley, of Farmville,
is in the city, and is stopping at Murphy's.

Hon. N. B. Early Jr., of Greene, was
a caller at the Capitol yesterday on his
way home from the exposition opening.
Mr. Early was very happy over his pros-
pect of winning the senatorial nomi-
nation in the Seventeenth District to suc-
ceed Senator John S. Chapman, of his
county.

Editor J. F. Lindsay, of the Charlot-
tesville Progress, has retired from the con-
test, and Mr. Early and Mr. Allen Per-
kins of Charlottesville, are the only as-
pirants. Mr. Early declares that he will
carry both counties and the city of Char-
lottesville.

A party of 125 lady school-teachers
from Eastern States will arrive in Rich-
mond to-morrow morning en route to
the Jamestown Exposition, and will stop
at the Lexington.

They will leave here on a morning boat
Thursday, devoting to-morrow to seeing
Richmond.

J. C. Byars and wife, Bristol; J. H.
Grant, Salem; J. W. Mitchell, Norfolk,
and H. S. Higgins, of Denham, are
among the Virginians at the Richmond.

Visitors at Murphy's are John T.
Delaney, Covington; F. J. Paff, Alex-
andria; F. J. Oakes, Blackstone; E. Mur-
phy, Lynchburg; and Mr. Davidson, Suffolk.

G. P. Fuller, of Staunton, and Miss Gale
Morris and J. W. Clark, of Petersburg,
are at the Lexington.

Mrs. A. E. Moore, cashier at the Rich-
mond Hotel, who was taken sick last
Friday, is slowly improving at the Re-
treat for the Sick.

LEAVING CHURCH, DRANK LAUDANUM

A. L. Griffin, in Despondent
Mood, Made Attempt to End
His Life.

After having been in a despondent mood
for some time, A. L. Griffin decided Sun-
day night that he would end his troubles,
and leaving church, decided to kill him-
self with laudanum. He lifted a four-
ounce bottle to his mouth, and, turning
to a friend, told him that he meant to
end his life. He drank the contents, and
at a moment was unconscious on the
ground.

Dr. Jones, of the Ambulance Corps,
was called, and the man was taken to
the home of his mother, No. 512 North
Thirtieth Street, where he was brought
around by the physician after an hour
and a half of treatment. Griffin, when
recovered, threatened to go into the
woods next time and make another at-
tempt at suicide.

GOING TO MOTHER'S
FUNERAL, HE SAYS
Man Charged With Breaking Into
Freight Car Makes Extra-
ordinary Excuse.

Allen H. Skeen, a young white man,
appeared in the Police Court yesterday
morning on the charge of breaking into
and entering a Chesapeake and Ohio

Fired Pistol in Street.
Edward Wilder, a young white man,
was fined \$50 in the Police Court yester-
day morning on the charge of firing a
pistol in the street. Wilder, it seems, was
with two other companions, and all of
them had been imbibing a little too
freely. While the influence of the liquor
was at its height, Wilder drew a gun
from his pocket and fired it into the air.
No one was hurt.

Another Big Meeting.
The Southern Hardware Jobbers' Asso-
ciation and the American Hardware
Manufacturers' Association, with a
joint membership of two or three hun-
dred representative merchants from all
parts of the country, will assemble in
this city on the evening of June 14th.
The convention will be held in the con-
vention hall of the Jefferson Hotel. A
banquet will be had on the opening
night, at which Mayor W. Carter McCar-
thy will make the address of welcome
on behalf of the city.

Hales-Taliaferro.
A quiet marriage took place Monday
evening, April 22, at 8:20 o'clock, in the
parlor of Rev. Hugh Sublett, pastor of
Fairmount Christian Church, when Miss
Lind Taliaferro and Mr. Hartwell P.
Hales were united. The announcement
of their marriage came as a great sur-
prise to their friends.

Dr. Hunter McGuire
The late Dr. Hunter McGuire told
me that the Ot